WEST

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Search Results -

Terms	Documents
L15 and ((private adj key) and (public adj key) and encrypt$ and decrypt$)	1

Database: US Patents Full-Text Database
US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
JPO Abstracts Database
EPO Abstracts Database
Derwent World Patents Index
IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search: L16

Refine Search

Recall Text | Clear

Search History

DATE: Sunday, December 29, 2002 Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
	DB=USPT; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=OR		
L16	L15 and ((private adj key) and (public adj key) and encrypt$ and decrypt$)	1	L16
L15	L14 and (((match$ or fit$ or correspond$) with rout$) with (point$ or pos or register))	75	L15
L14	L13 and (((match$ or fit$ or correspond$) with rout$) with (point$ or pos or register or terminal))	93	L14
L13	L4 and ((check$ or verif$) with (routing or histor$))	182	L13
L12	L11 and (verif$ same (rout$ or histor$))	4	L12
L11	5917615.pn. or 5539530.pn. or 5438433.pn. or 4758714.pn.	4	L11
L10	L9 and ((private adj key) and (public adj key) and encrypt$ and decrypt$)	4	L10
L9	L5 and (((match$ or fit$ or correspond$) with rout$) with (point$ or pos or register or terminal))	306	L9
L8	L5 and (((match$ or fit$ or correspond$) with rout$) with (point$ or pos or register or terminal or screen or monitor))	347	L8
L7	L5 and (((match$ or fit$ or correspond$) with rout$) same (point$ or pos or register or terminal or screen or monitor))	769	L7
L6	L5 (((match$ or fit$ or correspond$) with rout$) with (point$ or pos or register or terminal or screen or monitor))	2363	L6
L5	L4 and verif$	769	L5
L4	(((match$ or fit$ or correspond$) with rout$) same (point$ or pos or register or terminal or screen or monitor)) and @ad<=19980413	3053	L4
L3	L1 AND (memor$).clm.	0	L3
L2	L1 AND ((rout$ or histor$) same information).clm.	0	L2
L1	6069955.PN.	1	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

WEST

End of Result Set

Generate Collection | Print

L16: Entry 1 of 1 File: USPT Jul 19, 1988

US-PAT-NO: 4758714
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4758714 A

TITLE: Point-of-sale mechanism

DATE-ISSUED: July 19, 1988

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Carlson; Steven R.	S.E. Beach	ND	58621	
Carlson; Paul R.	S.E. Beach	ND	58621	

APPL-NO: 07/ 070816 [PALM]
DATE FILED: July 6, 1987

PARENT-CASE:
REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION This patent application is a continuation-in-part of our copending patent application Ser. No. 915,505 filed Oct. 6, 1986.

INT-CL: [04] G06K 5/00

US-CL-ISSUED: 235/380; 235/448, 235/449
US-CL-CURRENT: 235/380; 235/448, 235/449

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 235/380, 235/382, 235/492, 235/448, 235/449

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

Search Selected | Search ALL

	PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
☐	3821518	June 1974	Miller	235/492

ART-UNIT: 235

PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Pitts; Harold I.

ABSTRACT:

A secured point-of-sale mechanism is provided by a closable two compartment housing having (1) a secured portion which includes a printer and a plurality of signal devices for verifying that the mechanism is in a "locked" state and (2) an unsecured portion which cooperates with said secured portion in such a manner that

transactions involving credit cards, negotiable instruments and the like are protected against unauthorized intervention. In certain preferred embodiments of this invention, the mechanism further comprises (a) means for accessing a computer system maintained by issuers of credit cards, negotiable instruments, etc., (b) means to access an external communication in order to identify a payor of a negotiable instrument and to perform an electronic funds transfer, (c) telephonic means to communicate with issuers of credit cards, negotiable instruments etc., and (d) a keypad, for customer use, which is located outside the closable two compartment housing.

13 Claims, 16 Drawing figures

End of Result Set

L12: Entry 4 of 4 File: USPT Jul 19, 1988

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4758714 A
TITLE: Point-of-sale mechanism

US PATENT NO. (1):
4758714

Detailed Description Text (17):
This invention anticipates the use of checks as they currently exist using the Fed MICA system. However, a modified check may be used in the future which is a standard check save for the addition of an "NCR" (no carbon required) slip on the back entitled D-8 and a mag-stripe adhered to the front labeled D-17/D-18 shown in FIG. 11. The NCR page would include the amount of the check, D-16 and the serial number of the check D-15 as well as the company's logo and other regulated information. It may or may not include the duplication of the payer's signature and countersignature, D-11 and D-13. However, it would naturally reproduce the Payee's name, D-12 and the date, D-14. D-11 and D-13 could possibly be obscured by a vision blocking ink screen such as seen on common personal checks with NCR pages. However, a preferred method to handle personal checks, Gov't checks, Travelers checks or any negotiable instrument using the Fed's MICA system would be to utilize the optional "dot matrix" or comparable type printer together with the optional alphanumeric keypad at 2-10 (15-10 and 14-10) and the onboard CPU' s and verification circuitry to automatically contact the issuer's bank computer, electronically transfer the required funds directly to the payee's bank account ("electronic funds transfer" also known as "EFT") and then cancel the check or instrument in the device all at the point-of-sale. This would be accomplished in much the same way as EFT is used with bank credit cards today. Those skilled in the art will readily recognize that this method is preferred should applicable laws allow. The scenario of the EFT/POS-CANCELLATION will be as follows: Mr. XYZ is out of town and wants to make a purchase at a stranger's establishment. He would present his check, already filled out in full as per customary procedures. The retailer would punch in the check amount at 2-10 which would read out at 2-23 for the retailer and the customer to see and then place the check in the device and close the 1-2 lid. The customer would then enter his personal identification number at the PIN keypad. It should be noted here that the machine will only take a PIN entry a certain number of second before the 1-2 lid is closed and will accept a PIN entry only a certain number of second after the 1-2 lid is closed. This is to help prevent a "residual" PI entry from incorrectly hindering a legitimate sale and enhance the security of the device. When the 1-2 lid closes the device's CPU (which may or may not contain the customer's PIN entry at this time) will trigger the function of the MICA read head assembly to "read" the data on the check. If a mag-stripe is located on the check, it will also read that information. The CPU will then compare the PIN entered by the customer to that interbolated from the MICA information. This interbolation process may utilize the onboard algorithm modules in the module drawer or may depend upon outboard interbolation. Outboard interbolation would allow each bank to solely hold their own encryption/decryption methods and algorithm thus maintaining a higher state of security. Returning to the scenario; if the onboard CPU cannot interpret the PIN matchup, then it would automatically call up the MICA network and using the routing and transit numbers on the face of the check would locate the very bank this particular check issued from. The MICA information sent from the onboard CPU would enter the bank's computer via suitable circuitry whereupon the bank's computer would use the encryption/decryption methods and/or algorithms known only to it to make the

PIN comparison. For example, the bank's computer may use a combination of routing and transit numbers, account numbers and even individual check numbers in conjunction with their own security algorithm (known only to this bank's computer and perhaps key personnel) to arrive at a PIN which would either match or not match with that entered by the customer at the point-of-sale. At an appropriate time, the bank's computer would be told the amount of the check and its individual number as supplied by the POS terminal, examine whether the customer's balance is sufficient to cover the check, receive the payee's bank number and account number, and if all functions are deemed desirable, the payer's bank computer would electronically transfer the funds and debit the payer's account. The payee's routing and transfer and bank numbers and the payee's account number would be transferred to the payer's bank computer only after a satisfactory PIN match had been made. It should be noted that the POS device described herein can be programmed with the retailers (payee's) routing and transit numbers, bank numbers and account numbers quite easily via the 2-10 keypad by qualified personnel. Then, after the EFT had taken place, the payer's bank computer would wire the appropriate check cancellation information to the POS terminal which would then (A) print it on the back of the check via the dot matrix printer and (B) if the "daily totals" option is onboard, would add the amount of the EFT to the daily total. The 1-2 cover would then pop open and the cancelled check would be presented to the customer as part of his receipt. Thus, the banks are shifting much of their check handling to the point-of-sale.

Detailed Description Text (43):
FIGS. 13 and 16 show an alternative design to that discussed so far in this section. This alternative design more readily accommodates traveler's checks, personal checks, food stamps, etc. and in fact constitutes refinement and improvement over that system shown in FIGS. 5 and 6. A MICA reader device, 14-76, 15-76, and 16-76, such as that in common use by the Federal Reserve Banking System is installed adjacent to the 13-36 (14-36 and 15-36) mag-stripe reader head. This is possible since the three mag-stripe tracks on common credit cards and the MICA line on all checks are in such close proximity as shown by Figure 15. Due to strict Standard's regulations, this phenomenon is likely to remain indefinitely. As has been previously stated, the selection of which "head" to use is automatically made prior to verifier movement by the system's CPU in association with the switches numbered 15-18, 15-18A and 15-86. The position of the MICA, PIN, or offset number on the 15-78 check is shown at 15-75A and will be read as a part of the routing and transit numbers and account numbers preceding it in the MICA line.

WEST

End of Result Set

Generate Collection Print

L14: Entry 1 of 1 File: USPT May 30, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6069955 A
TITLE: System for protection of goods against counterfeiting

US PATENT NO. (1):
6069955

Detailed Description Text (5):
The label composition and printing flow can be further detailed as follows for a series of serial numbers with reference now to FIG. 3. The product name 201, manufacturing information 202, routing information 203, and the previous serial number in the series (or some initialization number at first stage) 204 are sent to the serial number generator 205. The serial number is sent to private key number-2 at block 206. The encrypted versions of the serial number is sent to printer-2 at block 209 which prints it on hidden label 211. The serial number is also sent by the serial number generator 205 to printer-1 at block 208, possibly in conjunction with an encrypted version of it, encrypted using private key number 1 at block 207. What is received at printer-1 208 is printed on the visible label 210. Printers 1 and 2 can be part of the same printer. Controls are be made, using the public keys corresponding to private key-1, and if needed private key-2, to verify that visible/hidden pairs of label are synchronous and, when private key-1 is used, that the readable and encoded versions of the serial number match on the visible label. Printer-2 209, and/or part of printer-1 208 can be replaced by some apparatus generating a watermark or other alteration of the product which do not affect its quality in a human-perceptible way.

Detailed Description Text (6):
Both the hidden label and the visible label, will be printed together by a printer linked to a computer 213. Serial numbers are composed in successive sequences incremented by one. A part of the serial number will preferably contain information such as routing, product name, date, etc. Each serial number is processed by two private key encoder, yielding two numerical identifiers. One of the numerical identifiers are printed on the back of the label while the serial number and the second identifier are printed on the front, which will later be glued directly to the box of the CD so a to be visible from the outside. The printing chain is also equipped with a verifier device (not shown) which checks that the various sets of numbers are printed in a synchronous way. Once the label is glued to the box, the hidden part is covered by a sticker which is very difficult to put back in place once peeled off.

WEST

End of Result Set

Generate Collection | Print

L1: Entry 1 of 1 File: USPT May 1, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6226619
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6226619 B1

TITLE: Method and system for preventing counterfeiting of high price wholesale and retail items

DATE-ISSUED: May 1, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Halperin; Arnold	Cortlandt Manor	NY		
Moskowitz; Paul Andrew	Yorktown Heights	NY		
Schrott; Alejandro Gabriel	New York	NY		
Tresser; Charles P.	Mamaroneck	NY		
von Gutfeld; Robert Jacob	New York	NY		

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
International Business Machines Corporation	Armonk	NY			02

APPL-NO: 09/ 182269 [PALM]
DATE FILED: October 29, 1998

PARENT-CASE:
This application is related to application Ser. No. 09/182,279 filed on Oct. 29, 1998 by A. Afzali-Ardakani et al entitled "Method and System for Preventing Parallel Marketing of Wholesale and Retail Items"; and to application Ser. No. 09/182,280 filed on Oct. 28, 1998 by D. Coppersmith et al entitled "System for Protection of Goods Against Counterfeiting"; which related Applications are being filed contemporaneously with this application. The entire disclosure of each of these applications is incorporated by reference herein. Each of these three applications is copending and commonly assigned.

INT-CL: [07] G06 F 17/60

US-CL-ISSUED: 705/1; 705/23
US-CL-CURRENT: 705/1; 705/23

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 235/380, 235/383, 340/825.34, 705/1, 705/23, 283/72, 283/74, 283/79, 283/81, 283/82, 283/83, 283/85

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

Search Selected | Search ALL

	PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
☐	4630845	December 1986	Sanner	340/825.34
☐	4686515	August 1987	Anderson et al.	340/825.34
☐	4816824	March 1989	Katz et al.	340/825.34
☐	5160171	November 1992	Gregory et al.	283/91
☐	5360628	November 1994	Butland	427/7
☐	5442433	August 1995	Hoshino et al.	356/71
☐	5583631	December 1996	Lazzerini	356/71
☐	5635693	June 1997	Benson et al.	
☐	5708419	January 1998	Isaacson et al.	340/825.34
☐	5729697	March 1998	Schkolnick et al.	235/383
☐	5762377	June 1998	Chamberlain	283/67
☐	5818021	October 1998	Szewczykowski	235/380
☐	5873604	February 1999	Phillips	283/70
☐	5895073	April 1999	Moore	283/70
☐	5917925	June 1999	Moore	382/101
☐	5979941	November 1999	Mosher, Jr. et al.	283/67

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

FOREIGN-PAT-NO	PUBN-DATE	COUNTRY	US-CL
WO 98/02847	January 1998	WO	
WO 98/55970	December 1998	WO	

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Hook, C., Automatic I.D. News Europe, Jan./Feb. 1997, vol. 6 Issue 1, p25, 3p.*
Hook, C., Automatic I.D. News Europe, Sep. 1997, vol. 6, Issue 7, p28, 4p.*
Conrad, A., Apparel Industry, Sep. 1996, vol. 57 Issue 9, p22, 5p.

ART-UNIT: 211

PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Trammell; James P.

ASSISTANT-EXAMINER: Chung; Chang Y.

ABSTRACT:

A method and system for preventing counterfeiting of an item, include an interrogatable tag attached to the item. The item includes visible indicia for comparison with secret, non-duplicable information stored in the tag designating authenticity.

33 Claims, 7 Drawing figures

WEST

End of Result Set

Generate Collection Print

L2: Entry 1 of 1 File: PGPB Oct 3, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020143671
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020143671 A1

TITLE: Method and system for preventing parallel marketing of wholesale and retail items

PUBLICATION-DATE: October 3, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Afzali-Ardakani, Ali	Yorktown Heights	NY	US	
Feger, Claudius	Croton-on-Hudson	NY	US	
Martens, Marco	Chappaqua	NY	US	
Moskowitz, Paul Andrew	Yorktown Heights	NY	US	
Schrott, Alejandro Gabriel	New York	NY	US	
Tresser, Charles P.	Mamaroneck	NY	US	
Gutfeld, Robert Jacob von	New York	NY	US	

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
International Business Machines Corporation	Armonk	NY		02

APPL-NO: 10/ 147868 [PALM]
DATE FILED: May 20, 2002

RELATED-US-APPL-DATA:
Application 10/147868 is a division-of US application 09/182280, filed October 29, 1998, PENDING

INT-CL: [07] G06 F 17/60, B05 D 5/06, B05 D 1/36, B05 D 1/18, B05 D 3/06, B05 D 1/02

US-CL-PUBLISHED: 705/28; 427/162, 427/8, 427/558, 427/421, 427/402, 427/430.1
US-CL-CURRENT: 705/28; 427/162, 427/402, 427/421, 427/430.1, 427/558, 427/8

REPRESENTATIVE-FIGURES: 5

ABSTRACT:

A system and method for detecting parallel marketing of an item, include forming at least one of a coating and a code on the item, interrogating the at least one of the coating and said code, and determining from the interrogating whether the item has been transferred from an authorized merchant to an unauthorized merchant.

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] The present application is related to U.S. patent application Ser. No.

09/_____,_____ filed on _____, to Arnold Halperin et al., entitled "METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR PREVENTING COUNTERFEITING OF HIGH PRICE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL ITEMS" having IBM Docket No. YO998-287, assigned to the present assignee, and incorporated herein by reference, and to U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/_____,_____, filed on _____, to Don Coppersmith et al., entitled "SYSTEM FOR PROTECTION OF GOODS AGAINST COUNTERFEITING" having IBM Docket No. YO998-313, assigned to the present assignee, and incorporated herein by reference.

182279_for

9/182,279

You looked for the following: (counterfeit AND product)<TITLE OR ABS>
71 matching documents were found.

TW507689Y Product sculptured with visible anti-counterfeit patte rn of photogravured, continuous concealed characters or figures
RU2202127 COUNTERFEIT IDENTIFICATION METHOD
CA2387505 LABEL HAVING INVISIBLE BAR CODE
US6536672 / Product authentication system and method
~~US2002195413~~ Tamper evident closure
~~US2002187263~~ Method of utilizing ribonucleic acid as markers for product anti-counterfeit labeling and verification
WO02090204 TAMPER EVIDENT CLOSURE
CA2339894 AUTHENTICATION TECHNOLOGY OF DIGITAL BARCODE & NUMERIC AL CODING SYSTEM
CN1359095 Self-contification information contained anti-counterf eit products and use thereof
CN1357635 Certified rhubarb product identifying method and reage nt kit
WO0239237 METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR WEB-BASED CROSS-DOMAIN SINGLE-SI GN-ON AUTHENTICATION
CN1350260 Random grains anti-fake method
CN1350273 Radio RF identification label device and its assembly method
CN1346102 Commercical goods certificate anti-counterfeit detecti ng system adaptive for network station query
US6361079 / Labels for detecting counterfeit products
EP1193668 STRUCTURE VEIN ANTI-COUNTERFEIT METHOD
WO0223512 THREE DIMENSION ANTI-COUNTERFEIT METHOD
TW450890 Method for producing anti-counterfeit car plate and pro duct thereof
CN1333521 Anti-counterfeit mark capable of easy being erased by finger dipped with water
RU2151535 METHOD FOR MANUFACTURE OF METAL PRODUCT WITH ORNAMENTA L SURFACE AND METAL PRODUCT WITH ORNAMENTAL SURFACE

You looked for the following: ((electronic W tag) AND product)<TITLE OR ABS>
24 matching documents were found.

TW490640 Method, electronic tag and system for reporting dynamic properties of a product using radio frequency identification device t echnology
US6554186 Product inspection device
WO03027718 A METHOD AND A SYSTEM FOR CONTROLLING MEAT PRODUCTS
US2003062001 Method and system for controlling meat products
US2002047781 ELECTRONIC LABEL
US2002017990 Distribution system

US2002014964 Inventory control system
US6305548 Method and system for recycling discarded industrial products
US2001027356 Distribution system
US6271807 Method of initializing, controlling and updating electronic display tags and related controller therefor
TW404855 The recycle system of the waste industrial product
US6266052 Power and information distribution system for article display or storage areas and related method
US6249263 Article-information display system using electronically controlled tags
FR2800186 Product management system based on non-contact electronic tags, storing data in tag memory relating to product attributes which can be read
WO0067240 ELECTRONIC TAGS INCORPORATING A CUSTOMER ATTRACTING ANNUNCIATOR FOR USE IN ELECTRONIC PRODUCT INFORMATION DISPLAY SYSTEMS
WO0045331 METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR AUTOMATED MEASUREMENT OF PROPERTIES OF PERISHABLE CONSUMER PRODUCTS
WO0033246 METHOD OF AND SYSTEM FOR IDENTIFYING MEDICAL PRODUCTS
US6089453 Article-information display system using electronically controlled tags
DE19944688 Waste industrial product recycle system has electronic tag which is attached with waste product to give information about waste product
US5736967 Article-information display system using electronically controlled tags
=

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR AUTOMATED MEASUREMENT OF PROPERTIES OF PERISHABLE CONSUMER PRODUCTS
Patent Number: WO0045331
Publication date: 2000-08-03
Inventor(s): GIAMPAPA MARK EDWIN; ABALI BULENT; FRANKE HUBERTUS
Applicant(s): IBM UK (GB); IBM (US)
Requested Patent: TW490640
Application Number: WO2000GB00216 20000126
Priority Number(s): US19990240927 19990129
IPC Classification: G06K19/07
EC Classification: G06K7/00E, G06K19/07T
Equivalents: AU2117500
Cited Documents: US5798694; GB2308947; FR2764977; EP0563713
Abstract

A method and apparatus for reporting dynamic properties of a product using radio frequency identification device technology. With this invention, an electronic tag (100) is equipped with a sensor (101) which determines dynamic properties of a product when the tag (100) is activated. The dynamic properties of the product are then either further processed into other dynamic properties. In any event either the former or

the latter dynamic properties are then transmitted from the tag (100) . Such dynamic properties could be the temperature of a product or the expiration date of the product derived from periodic measurements of the temperature of the product.
=
Method and system for controlling meat products
Patent Number: US2003062001
Publication date: 2003-04-03
Inventor(s): ANDERSSON HAKAN (GB)
Applicant(s):
Requested Patent: WO03027718
Application Number: US20020262678 20020930
Priority Number(s): SE20010003268 20010928
IPC Classification: A01K29/00
EC Classification: A01K11/00C, A22B5/00C
Equivalents: SE0103268
Abstract

The present invention relates to a method and a system wherein an anim al (10) at birth is provided with at least one electronic tag (20), co mprising communicating means and an identification code. The code repr esents a specific location in a network-connected database (60,) being updated wirelessly (50) from the tag (20) to at least one receiver (4 0) connected to the position determining means and a time determining means and in connection with said network, registering time- and posit ioning information related to the animal (10). Additional information about the animal is provided to the database (60). The registered info rmation is utilized for authorizing at least one of slaughtering and d istributing actions for the purpose of at least one of meat production , meat product manufacturing and breeding. An electronic tagging of ea ch piece of meat cut up at the time of slaughter is performed, each ad ditional tag comprising communication means and a code connecting to s aid database (60) location, registering time
- and positioning information related to the meat via said receiver. W hen refining the meat into packaged products a scanning and removing o f the tags from the cut-up pieces of meat is performed and each packag ed product is subsequently provided with a replacement tag comprising communication means and a code connecting to at least one database (60) location, registering time- and positioning information related to t he meat product via said receiver
=
Product management system based on non-contact electronic tags, stori ng data in tag memory relating to product attributes which can be read and modified by interrogating stations interfaced with computer durin g product lifetime
Patent Number: FR2800186
Publication date: 2001-04-27
Inventor(s): COUSTERE FREDERIC; HUBNER MICHEL

Applicant(s): GEMPLUS CARD INT (FR)
Requested Patent: FR2800186
Application Number: FR19990013192 19991022
Priority Number(s): FR19990013192 19991022
IPC Classification: G06K7/10; G06F17/60; G09F3/02; G01V15/00
EC Classification: G06K7/00E, G06K17/00, G06K17/00G, G07G1/0.0C2D
Equivalents:
Abstract

Each product to be monitored carries an electronic tag (10) with at le ast one memory storing product attribute information. An interrogation station (40) performs reading and writing of information from and int o the memory (22). At least one data processing device (64) communicat es via an interface (60) with the interrogation station to interpret d ata read from the tags and to determine which data should be read from and written into them.
=
ELECTRONIC TAGS INCORPORATING A CUSTOMER ATTRACTING ANNUNCIATOR FOR U SE IN ELECTRONIC PRODUCT INFORMATION DISPLAY SYSTEMS
Patent Number: WO0067240
Publication date: 2000-11-09
Inventor(s): EBERHARDT MARK E JR
Applicant(s): DISPLAY EDGE TECHNOLOGY LTD (US)
Requested Patent: WO0067240
Application Number: WO2000US08499 20000330
Priority Number(s): US19990302651 19990430
IPC Classification: G09F9/00
EC Classification: G06F17/60B2, G09F9/33, G09F27/00
Equivalents: AU4052600
Cited Documents: US4924363; US5537126; WO9727791
Abstract

An electronic tag having a customer attracting annunciator such as a l ight emitting element or sound element is provided. In one aspect, a t ag constructed for sideward direction of lighting is provided. In anot her aspect, a battery free tag including a customer attracting annunci ater which is energized with power derived from induced signals develo ped in the tap. In a further aspect, an annunciator of an electronic t ag is controlled based upon signals output form an LCD display driver.
=
METHOD OF AND SYSTEM FOR IDENTIFYING MEDICAL PRODUCTS
Patent Number: WO0033246
Publication date: 2000-06-08
Inventor(s): TAKEDA NABUO (JP); AHN SUZANNE I (US); HAYS STEVEN R (US) ; AHN SAMUEL S (US); ISHIKAWA AKIRA (US); GAFFNEY F ANDREW (US)
Applicant(s): TAKEDA NABUO (JP); AHN SUZANNE I (US); HAYS STEVEN R (US); AHN SAMUEL S (US); ISHIKAWA AKIRA (US); BALL SEMICONDUCTOR INC (US) ; GAFFNEY F ANDREW (US)

182279_for
Requested Patent: WO0033246
Application Number: WO1999US28095 19991124
Priority Number(s): US19980110035P 19981125
IPC Classification: G06K19/07
EC Classification: G06K19/07T, G06K19/077T
Equivalents: AU1832800
Cited Documents: US5725578; US5732401; US5650596; WO9825090; US5792048 ; WO9719958
Abstract

An electronic tag for identifying a medical product. A miniature passi ve transponder (15) comprises a power coil (21) for coupling power int o the passive transponder, a power regulator (23) for regulating power to all on-board circuits, a memory (25) that contains identifying dat a for the medical product, a VCO (27) converting the stored data into a signal compatible for mixing, by a mixing circuit (31), with a signa l of an RF oscillator (29), and an amplifier (33) for amplifying the m ixed signal prior to transmission via an antenna (35) to an external m onitoring system (17). Power generated from a field generator (19) of the monitoring system (17) is coupled into the transponder (15) power coil (21) to enable receipt of the memory data at an RF receiver (37) of the monitoring system (17). The RF receiver (37) connects to a CPU (39) to facilitate demodulation of the received RF signal to obtain th e memory data of the transponder (15). The data may then be displayed to an operator on a display (41).
=
Article-information display system using electronically controlled ta gs
Patent Number: US5537126
Publication date: 1996-07-16
Inventor(s): FREDERICK W RICHARD (US); KAYSER KENNETH W (US)
Applicant(s): KAYSER VENTURES LTD (US)
Requested Patent: WO9506935
Application Number: US19930116468 19930903
Priority Number(s): US19930116468 19930903
IPC Classification: G09G5/00
EC Classification: H04B5/00, G06F17/60B2
Equivalents: AU7636294, EP0715752 (WO9506935), A4, JP9510304T
Abstract

A product information display system has electronic display tags for d isplaying pricing and product information for products in stores or wa rehouses. The electronic display tags are electromagnetically coupled to a conductor. A control circuit is used to generate an information s ignal which contains a tag address and related data. A modulator circu it modulates an a-c. power signal with the information signal and appl ies it to the conductor for transmission to the display tags. Each of the display tags is equipped with a coil that is electromagnetically c

oupled to the conductor for picking up the signals carried by the cond uctor. A demodulator is used to demodulate the signal picked up by the coil to obtain the original information signal. Each of the display t ags is provided with a manually operated switch for initializing the t ags with initial addresses transmitted by the conductor. A microproces sor in the electronic tag then compares the address contained in subse quent information signals with the address s
tored in the tag's memory. If the addresses match, the microprocessor further processes the information signal for visual display or verific ation functions.
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Commercical goods certificate anti-counterfeit detecting system adapt ive for network station query
Patent Number: CN1346102
Publication date: 2002-04-24
Inventor(s): WANG FENGYUAN (CN)
Applicant(s): WANG FENGYUAN (CN)
Requested Patent: CN1346102
Application Number: CN20000113200 20000922
Priority Number(s): CN20000113200 20000922
IPC Classification: G06F15/16; G06F17/30
EC Classification:
Equivalents:
Abstract

The present invention discloses a commodity certificate antifalse dete ction system applicable to web station inquriy, mainly including a spe cial-purpose inquiry web station, said special inquiry web station pos sesses the data base formed from product or certificate antifalse code s inputted by manufacturer or certificate-issuing mechanism, and the a ntifalse code on the product or certificate is formed from digital bar code, English serial number code and English cipher code. Said invent ion utilizes the timelines and interaction property of network so as t o make antifalse inquiry process simpleand quickly and can raise antif alse accuracy.
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STRUCTURE VEIN ANTI-COUNTERFEIT METHOD
Patent Number: EP1193668
Publication date: 2002-04-03
Inventor(s): CHEN MINGFA (CN)
Applicant(s): CHEN MINGFA (CN)
Requested Patent: EP1193668
Application Number: EP19990936233 19990802
Priority Number(s): WO1999CN00102 19990802; CN19980116463 19980808
IPC Classification: G09F3/00
EC Classification: G09F3/02D2
Equivalents: AU5146499, JP2002522265T, RU2202127, WO0008621
Cited Documents:

Abstract

The present invention relates to a method for discerning false from genuine. The method increases the difficulty of imitation by means of using the intrinsic stochastic structural vein of the material itself as identification. According to the method, it is advisable to select the material with clear stochastic structural vein as marker, and to select the stochastic structural vein of the marker as identification information, the information is recorded by scanner and then is stored into the database of the computer identification system. Consumers may obtain relevant information of structural vein by telephone, fax or computer on line to testify whether a product is genuine or a counterfeit
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THREE DIMENSION ANTI-COUNTERFEIT METHOD
Patent Number: WO0223512
Publication date: 2002-03-21
Inventor(s): TIAN YU (CN)
Applicant(s): TIAN YU (CN)
Requested Patent: WO0223512
Application Number: WO2000CN00271 20000912
Priority Number(s): CN20000122899 20000905
IPC Classification: G09F3/00
EC Classification:
Equivalents: AU7266500, CN1281196
Cited Documents: CN1206160; CN1184687; CN1248029; CN1243290
Abstract

The invention provides a three dimension anti-counterfeit method which relies on the financial-net, telecommunication-net and internet and uses a three dimension anti-counterfeit card as an identifier. Two groups of numerals which are attached to the anti-counterfeit card are encrypted and produced by a computer. One group of numeral is clear and the other group of numeral is unclear. Every product is provided with a sole anti-counterfeit card, while two groups of numerals which are attached to the anti-counterfeit card are stored in an anti-counterfeit information database which is connected with the financial-net, telecommunication-net and internet, thereby one-to-one correspondence relationship is formed. When a consumer wants to know the truth and falsehood of product, he can select the relevant network and its inquiry tool and carry on the inquiry. Then he can distinguish the truth and falsehood of product by magnetic card, IC card, telephone and internet.

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PRODUCT AUTHENTICATION SYSTEM AND METHOD
Patent Number: WO0062238
Publication date: 2000-10-19
Inventor(s): OUTWATER CHRIS
Applicant(s): DNA TECHNOLOGIES INC (US)

182279_for

Requested Patent: WO0062238
Application Number: WO2000US09546 20000410
Priority Number(s): US19990291365 19990414
IPC Classification: G06K7/10
EC Classification:
Equivalents: AU4225100
Cited Documents: US3313941; US5401960; US4588211; US5456498; US3500047

Abstract

A product (20) authentication system and method employs a unique mark (10) that is simple and cost-effective to apply, but provides several layers of protection, including anti-counterfeit and anti-diversion, a gainst counterfeits. The unique mark (10) contains a product control c ode that is printed in invisible ink comprising a UV ink and an IR ink . The first layer of protection is invisible. The second layer of prot ection is the code itself. The third layer of protection is the presen ce of the IR ink in the invisible code. The fourth layer of protection is the IR emitting characteristics of the invisible code.

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Anti-forgery method and apparatus
Patent Number: US6450536
Publication date: 2002-09-17
Inventor(s): CHEN ZHIQING (CN); GONG YUANJIU (CN)
Applicant(s): BEIJING SUPERENERGETIC HEAVY I (CH)
Requested Patent: HK1005644
Application Number: US20000600843 20000925
Priority Number(s): CN19980104319 19980125; WO1998CN00059 19980408
IPC Classification: B42D15/00
EC Classification: G09F3/02D2
Equivalents: AU6819598, CN1088880B, CN1224884, HK1005645, WO9938145

Abstract

An anti-forgery method and anti-forgery products using micro-holes or pits are disclosed. The micro-holes or pits are formed in a respective protective pattern on each protected solid article. This random distr ibution of the micro-holes or pits has a predefined measurable distrib ution characteristic providing corresponding information that is regis tered, and used to identify the distribution of micro-holes or pits in the protective pattern on each protected solid article. Because the d istribution of the micro-holes or pits formed in accordance with the i nvention is highly complex and randomly generated, it is unique and ca nnot be reproduced. Therefore, the effectiveness of the anti-forgery m ethod is highly reliable and, unlike other methods, it is applicable t o certificates and bills

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Anti-counterfeit method and system for products
Patent Number: CN1223425

Publication date: 1999-07-21
Inventor(s): HE JIANGUO (CN)
Applicant(s): HE JIANGUO (CN)
Requested Patent: CN1223425
Application Number: CN19980111816 19980114
Priority Number(s): CN19980111816 19980114
IPC Classification: G09F3/00
EC Classification:
Equivalents:
Abstract

The present invention relates to an anti-false method of product and a nti-false system, and a kind of anti-false product. Said invented anti -false method adopts one group or several groups of orderedand out-of-order characters, symbols, letters, words, numerals, patterns and colo urs to form one or several anti-false marks and a method using anti-fa lse prompting marks to define the anti-false mark sequence. The above-mentioned method can be matched with computer so as to form the anti-f alse inquiry system. Said invention is favaourable for law-enforcement officials and consumers to quick determine what is true or false.

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Method for anti-counterfeit for goods
Patent Number: CN1184981
Publication date: 1998-06-17
Inventor(s): YANG GUOGUANG (CN); ZHU GUOQIANG (CN)
Applicant(s): YANG GUOGUANG (CN)
Requested Patent: CN1184981
Application Number: CN19970115629 19970816
Priority Number(s): CN19970115629 19970816
IPC Classification: G06F17/60
EC Classification:
Equivalents:
Abstract

A commodity anticounterfeit method is characterized by that a connecti ve network is set by the manufacturer, consumer and supervisory and in quiring center using commodity code information, the manufacturer esta blishes a set of code for each of its product and stores in a computer , the softward is sent to the supervisory and inquiring center, the co de is sealed in a disposable sealing bag which isattached or filxed on the commodity, the consumer opens the sealing bag, takes out the code and uses a communication device to ask the center whether the commodi ty is true or false. This method is easy to carry about, quick and pre cise in identification.

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Process for protecting a product against counterfeit
Patent Number: EP0793211
Publication date: 1997-09-03

182279_for
Inventor(s): MOESSNER GERHARD (DE)
Applicant(s): ABB PATENT GMBH (DE)
Requested Patent: EP0793211, A3
Application Number: EP19970102930 19970222
Priority Number(s): DE19961007606 19960229
IPC Classification: G09F3/03
EC Classification: G09F3/02D2
Equivalents: DE19607606
Cited Documents: DE9306671U; DE3722330; DE4220344; EP0023318; US418470 1; US5250336; DE2919649; DE2919753
Abstract

The securing paper is of the type used for banknotes with banknote-typ e impression and takes the form of a sticker. The sticker is divided b y intended break lines so that on removal it is damaged. There is a ca vity in which the sticker is adhered, situated on the outer surface of the product. The sticker is covered by a light or radiation-permeable mass. It is printed with at least one colour which becomes fluorescen t under the effect of ultra-violet light. It incorporates a printing w hich represents a holographic, three-dimensional picture, as is custom ary e.g. with credit cards or cheque cards.
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Anti-counterfeit method commodities
Patent Number: CN1111782
Publication date: 1995-11-15
Inventor(s): XIAODONG WANG (CN)
Applicant(s): WANG XIAODONG (CN)
Requested Patent: CN1111782
Application Number: CN19950110996 19950401
Priority Number(s): CN19950110996 19950401
IPC Classification: G09F3/00
EC Classification:
Equivalents:
Abstract

The method for bewaring imitation helps the holder of the product conc erned to distinguish the true product from false or provides the chanc e to give awards of anti-counterfeit through marking the anti-counterf eit symbol separately on the products by the true product manufacturer or label adder and coorporating with the instruction of anticounterfe it. When necessary, the special anti-counterfeit letter can be carried along with the product or place for informing against the anti-counte rfeit is set up in the area concerned to make it try best to feedback the condition of the anticounterfeit label and make the true product m anufacturer or the label adder sufficiently and promptly keep abrest o f market condition of the product concerned and the threads of the cou nterfeit. It can both heighten the consumer's ability for standing up to the imitation goods and benefit to find out the imitation goods.

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Method of preventing counterfeit by secret code and the product
Patent Number: CN1123944
Publication date: 1996-06-05
Inventor(s): MINGFA CHEN (CN)
Applicant(s): CHEN MINGFA (CN)
Requested Patent: CN1123944
Application Number: CN19950105228 19950505
Priority Number(s): CN19950105228 19950505
IPC Classification: G09F3/00
EC Classification:
Equivalents:
Abstract

The antiforge method using cipher features that each product including trademark, package, bottle cap, sealing tab and tablet is encoded and each product or each package has a cipher belonging to its code which is hidden on the product. The codes and ciphers are stored in factory . If the consumers want to know the product true or false, they can in quire through telephone to verity the cipher.

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Method of preventing counterfeit by secret code and the product
Patent Number: CN1123944
Publication date: 1996-06-05
Inventor(s): MINGFA CHEN (CN)
Applicant(s): CHEN MINGFA (CN)
Requested Patent: CN1123944
Application Number: CN19950105228 19950505
Priority Number(s): CN19950105228 19950505
IPC Classification: G09F3/00
EC Classification:
Equivalents:
Abstract

The antiforge method using cipher features that each product including trademark, package, bottle cap, sealing tab and tablet is encoded and each product or each package has a cipher belonging to its code which is hidden on the product. The codes and ciphers are stored in factory . If the consumers want to know the product true or false, they can in quire through telephone to verity the cipher.

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Tamper evident closure
Patent Number: US2002195413
Publication date: 2002-12-26
Inventor(s): WEBB DUDLEY KEITH (GB); EASTMAN HAROLD (GB); AHLQUIST ERI C FREDOLIN (GB)
Applicant(s):
Requested Patent: US2002195413

182279 for
Application Number: US20020137743 20020502
Priority Number(s): EP20010304056 20010503
IPC Classification: B65D85/00
EC Classification: B65D55/02G
Equivalents: BR0205114, CN1397471, JP2003002344, WO02090204
Abstract

A tamper evident closure (1) includes a housing (5) containing a blister pack (2) and a substrate (3), wherein the blister pack (2) contains a first reagent which is visible prior to first opening and the substrate (3) contains a second reagent. First opening of the closure ruptures the blister pack thereby exposing the first reagent to the second reagent and effecting a reaction that causes a visual change that signals the closure has been opened. The tamper evident closure of the present invention is primarily intended to be used as an anti-counterfeit measure on a spirit or pharmaceutical bottle. In the preferred embodiment, the closure incorporates a liquid that when brought into contact with a reagent chemical contained in an absorbent pad, effects an irreversible color change. This color change will indicate to a consumer the bottle has been previously opened or tampered with. The design makes it very difficult for a counterfeiter to cover up or eradicate the visible effects. In particular, the only way
a counterfeiter could do this would be to put in a replacement blister and an absorbent pad. Filling a blister pack with a liquid is a highly specialist task which makes replication very difficult. The ability to control the color change to complement the branded goods provides a way of building up consumer recognition of the product and thereby establishing confidence in those products that carry the tamper evident closure of the present invention
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Method of utilizing ribonucleic acid as markers for product anti-counterfeit labeling and verification
Patent Number: US2002187263
Publication date: 2002-12-12
Inventor(s): CHEN EMMA (TW); CHEN LIN-LIN (TW); LIANG BENJAMIN (TW); SHEU JUE-JEI (TW)
Applicant(s):
Requested Patent: US2002187263
Application Number: US20010832048 20010409
Priority Number(s): US20010832048 20010409
IPC Classification: B05D5/00
EC Classification:
Equivalents:
Abstract

This invention features a method of labeling objects for anti-counterfeit purpose, especially refers to a method employing ribonucleic acid for product anti-counterfeit labeling and authenticity verification by

PCR method. The procedure involves label objects with medium which co ntains ribonucleic acid. For verification of authenticity, the medium is removed and extracted for ribonucleic acid which is then amplified by PCR method for comparison
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7 article(s) related to: +counterfeit +tag +product +sell

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